The Office of Naval Intelligence

of our watch floor [shown on previous page]. This state of the art watch floor now supports 35 analysts on a 24X7 basis and all the accompanying IT infrastructure including a Knowledge Wall composed of 10 (75-inch by 48-inch) monitors capable of displaying multiple video feeds for enhanced situational awareness.

The IT Directorate is home to the Joint Deployable Intelligence Support Systems (JDISS) Joint Program Office (JPO). The Navy is the Executive Agent for this joint program which provides a variety of intelligence support systems to joint warfighters, including the Global Command and Control System-Integrated Imagery and Intelligence (GCCS-I3); which is the joint counterpart to the Navy's Global Command and Control System-Maritime (GCCS-M) system, the Collection Management Workstation (CMWS), which provides support to Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (ISR) managers, and several systems which support intelligence sharing with coalition partners. It is no exaggeration to say that virtually every command center (both joint and Service specific) in the U.S. Central Command's forward theater of operations supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom used at least some of the systems built and maintained by the JDISS JPO.

CHIPS: I can't imagine the level of security required in the Office of Naval Intelligence. Can you talk a bit about this?

Capt. Greer: As I mentioned earlier, we support IT operations at three principal security levels. Security requires us to keep these domains separate, so we have three parallel cabling and switch infrastructures. Care must be taken to ensure that the physical separation of these networks prevents inadvertent data exchange. We have a very robust Information Assurance posture (firewalls, intrusion detection systems, filters, etc.) supporting our operations at each of these security levels. In addition, individual systems and applications are subject to extensive security testing prior to being allowed to operate in this environment. Intentional movement of data between these networks is very carefully controlled to prevent the introduction of more highly classified data on a network or system operating at a lower classification level.

Capt. Greer reported to ONI in 1998, as program manager for the JDISS. In June 2000, he assumed his current post as Chief Information Officer. Under Greer's leadership, the IT Directorate carried out the infrastructure work to relocate the Chief of Naval Operations Intelligence Plot and the entire staff of the Director of Naval Intelligence several times following the September 11 terrorist attack on the Pentagon. The IT Directorate has also created new, and tailored existing systems and databases to meet the demands of the Global War on Terrorism, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and global maritime intercept operations.